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(54) Title of Invention:

Two-Step Bending-Type Bending Device for Endoscope

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# Specification

#### 1. Title of Invention

### Two-Step Bending-Type Bending Device for Endoscope

#### 2. Claims

1. A two-step bending-type bending device for an endoscope, wherein a bending part that is capable of bending freely and is disposed on the distal end of an insertion part comprises a first bending portion on the distal-end side and a second bending portion just in back of this, and each bending portion is capable of being selectively bent by remote

operation from means for the bending operation, said two-step bending-type bending device for an endoscope characterized in

being formed such that the first and second bending portions have both vertical and horizontal flexibility, and

being structured such that each bending portion and the means for the bending operation can be selectively connected and disconnected freely.

- 2. The two-step bending-type bending device for an endoscope according to claim 1, wherein the first bending portion and the second bending portion bend freely in the same direction.
- 3. The two-step bending-type bending device for an endoscope according to claim 1, wherein the first bending portion and the second bending portion bend freely in different directions.

#### 3. Detailed Description of Invention

#### [Industrial Field of Use]

The present invention relates to an endoscope used to monitor the stomach and intestines or other body cavity, the inside of a curved water duct or other equipment, and the like, and in particular, relates to the improvement of a so-called two-step bending-type bending device comprising bending parts at two bending portions that are capable of being selectively bent.

#### [Prior Art]

In order to insert an endoscope inside a lumen having complex bends, a so-called two-step bending-type bending device is used, wherein a bending part that is capable of being bent freely and is disposed on the distal end of an insertion part comprises a first

bending portion on the distal-end side and a second bending portion on the posterior side thereof such that each of these portions can be selectively bent by remote operation from a knob for the bending operation disposed at an operating part.

#### [Problems to Be Solved By Invention]

In order to insert an endoscope inside a thin lumen having three-dimensional, complex bends, the distal end of the insertion part of the endoscope itself must be capable of bending three-dimensionally and precisely along the shape of the lumen.

However, by means of the above-mentioned two-step bending-type bending device of an endoscope of the prior art, the first and the second bending portions have flexibility only in a predetermined direction in which they can be bent by a bending operation and cannot bend in the other direction. Moreover, each bending portion is only bent in a constant shape that is mechanically determined. Therefore, when an endoscope is inserted from the duodenum into a bile duct, for instance, the bending part cannot be precisely bent into the complex, three-dimensional lumen shape of the bile duct, and it becomes very difficult to insert the endoscope into the bile duct.

Moreover, by means of the two-step bending-type bending device of the endoscope of the prior art, the first and the second bending portions are usually connected, via an operating wire, to a knob for the bending operation disposed on the respective operating part, and when the bending operation knob turns, the shape of the bending part changes; therefore, the bending operation knob mechanism acts as a resistance that interferes with an arbitrary shape change of the distal-end bending part. Moreover, when turned, the bending operation knob runs up against the fingers of the hand holding the operating part and prevents the shape of the distal-end bending part from smoothly

changing along the curve of the lumen, and it becomes difficult to insert the endoscope into a thin lumen having complex bends.

An object of the present invention is to provide a two-step bending-type bending device for an endoscope, wherein the first bending portion and the second bending portion of an insertion part distal end are capable of being bent selectively; and the disadvantages of the prior art are solved in that the shape of the distal end bending part is capable of changing smoothly along the curve of a lumen and the endoscope can be easily inserted into a thin lumen that bends three-dimensionally in a complex manner.

## [Means for Solving Problems]

By means of the two-step bending-type bending device for an endoscope of the present invention for accomplishing the above-mentioned object, a two-step bending-type bending device of an endoscope, wherein a bending part that is capable of bending freely and is disposed on the distal end of an insertion part comprises a first bending portion on the distal-end side and a second bending portion just in back of this, and each bending portion is capable of being selectively bent by remote operation from bending operation means, is characterized in being formed such that the first and the second bending portions have both vertical and horizontal flexibility, and being structured such that each bending portion and the bending operation means can be selectively connected and disconnected freely.

#### [Effect]

It is possible to bend freely the first bending portion by remote operation and use the second bending portion as a flexible tube that has vertical and horizontal flexibility and that is capable of bending freely under outside force by connecting the first bending portion with the bending operation means and disconnecting the second bending portion from the bending operation means. This state is generally used in order to introduce the distal end of the endoscope up to an opening in a thin lumen that bends three-dimensionally.

Next, it is possible to bend freely the second bending portion by remote operation and use the first bending portion as a flexible tube that has vertical and horizontal flexibility and that is capable of bending freely under outside force by connecting the second bending part to the bending operation means and disconnecting the first bending part from the bending operation means. In this state, the bent status of the second bending portion can be adjusted to guide the first bending portion to the target. Moreover, the first bending portion can bend freely along the shape of a thin lumen having complex bends; therefore, this state is used in order to insert or pass the first bending portion to the inside of a thin lumen that bends three-dimensionally.

#### [Working Examples]

The first working example of the present invention will be described on the basis of Figures 1 through 3.

Figure 2 shows the overall structure of the endoscope body. The endoscope body comprises an operating part 1 and an insertion part 3 wherein a distal-end body 2 that connects with operating part 1 and houses the optical system, and the like, is fastened to the distal end; the portion adjacent to distal-end body 2 of insertion part 3 forms a bending part 4 that is bent freely by remote operation from operating part 1; and bending part 4 comprises a first bending portion 4a on the distal-end side and a second bending portion 4b just in back of this.

Figure 1 shows the internal structure of bending part 4. First and second bending portions 4a and 4b of this bending part 4 are structured such that multiple sections 5 communicate via communicating pins 6 so that they can turn vertically and horizontally around one another freely and such that they have flexibility in all directions, including vertically and horizontally.

Moreover, each end part of a pair of operating wires 8a and 8b is fastened to the top and bottom of section 5a at the distal end of first bending part 4a, and these operating wires 8a and 8b pass through the inside of close coil pipes 7a and 7b, the ends of which are attached to section 5b at the back end of first bending portion 4a, and lead inside operating part 1. First bending portion 4a is bent up and down by pulling operating wires 8a and 8b.

Moreover, the respective ends of a pair of operating wires 8c and 8d are attached to the top and bottom of section 5b just in back of first bending portion 4a, that is, the section on the distal end of second bending portion 4b, and these operating wires 8c and 8d pass through the inside of close coil pipes 7c and 7d, the ends of which are fastened to section 5c at the back end of second bending portion 4b, and lead inside operating part 1.

Second bending portion 4b is bent vertically by pulling operating wires 8c and 8d.

Figure 3 shows the internal structure of operating part 1. Pulleys 11a and 11b engage, such that they can turn freely, in shafts 10a and 10b standing erect in a frame 9 of operating part 1. Moreover, the back end parts of operating wires 8a and 8b of first bending portion 4a are wound around pulley 11a from different directions; these end parts are anchored to pulley 11a by soldering, or similar procedures; operating wires 8a and 8b are pulled by turning pulley 11a; and first bending portion 4a bends vertically.

In addition, the back end parts of operating wires 8c and 8d of second bending portion 4b wrap around pulley 11b from different directions; these end parts are anchored to pulley 11b, and operating wires 8c and 8d are pulled by turning pulley 11b, and second bending portion 4b bends vertically.

Reference 12 is the pulley cover disposed in such a way that operating wires 8c and 8d do not unwind from pulley 11b.

It should be noted that it is possible to use a rack and pinion, chain and sprocket, or other mechanism in place of pulleys 11a and 11b.

Each top end part of shafts 10a and 10b is formed projecting to the outer part of operating part 1 and a first bending operation knob 13a or a second bending operation knob 13b, which are the respective means for the bending operation, engage with the respective shaft such that they turn freely.

Moreover, first bending operation knob 13a and second bending operation knob 13b are disposed in such a way that they can slide freely with respect to shafts 10a and 10b, respectively, and are stopped at two click positions by click mechanisms 14a and 14b, respectively.

Gears 15a and 15b are anchored at the top ends of pulleys 11a and 11b, respectively, and gears 15a and 15b and interlocking ratchet claws 16a and 16b are anchored at the bottom ends of bending operation knobs 13a and 13b. Gears 15a and 15b and ratchet claws 16a and 16b are engaged and disengaged by moving bending operation knobs 13a and 13b up and down to change the click position.

Consequently, when bending operation knob 13a (or 13b) is pushed down and gear 15a (or 15b) and ratchet claw 16a (or 16b) engage, operating wires 8a and 8b (or

operating wires 8c and 8d) are moved forward and first bending portion 4a (or second bending portion 4b) is bent vertically by turning bending operation knob 13a (or 13b), while when bending operation knob 13a (or 13b) is pulled up and gear 15a (or 15b) and ratchet claw 16a (or 16b) are disengaged, bending operation knob 13a (or 13b) and pulley 11a (or 11b) are disconnected. Figure 3 shows this disconnected state.

When the endoscope of the present working example is inserted from the duodenum into a bile duct, for instance, first, first bending operation knob 1 is pushed down and the second bending operation knob is pulled up so that second bending portion 4b is brought to a so-called pulley state in which it can freely bend under outside force; distal-end body 2 is guided to the bile duct inlet while first bending operation knob 13a is operated to bend first bending part 4a as appropriate, first bending portion 4a is bent in the opposite direction, and distal-end body 2 is inserted into the bile duct.

When insertion part 3 is forced in this state, the bent shape of first bending portion 4a cannot match the complex three-dimensional bends in the bile duct and distal end body 2 cannot be inserted deep into the duct.

Therefore, the endoscope is inserted into the bile duct with the shape of first bending portion 4a changing with the three-dimensional complex bending of the bile duct, in contrast to the above-mentioned procedure, by pulling first bending operation knob 13a up to bring first bending portion 4a to a pulley state such that the shape of first bending portion 4a can bend freely along the shape of the bile duct; pushing the second bending operation knob down; and inserting insertion part 3 while bending second bending portion 4b in the opposite direction by remote operation from the operating part. Figure 4 shows this state.

Moreover, when second bending portion 4b has also been inserted into the bile duct, and then insertion part 3 is pushed in and distal-end body 2 is inserted deep into the bile duct up to a bifurcation in the lumen with first bending portion 4a and second bending portion 4b both in a pulley state, the route for insertion can be selected arbitrarily by again subjecting first bending portion 4a to a bending operation.

Figure 5 shows a second working example of the present invention. Each end part of operating wires 8c and 8d is attached in the horizontal direction of front section 5b of second bending portion 4b, and first bending portion 4a is bent vertically while second bending portion 4b is bent horizontally by remote operation from the operating part.

Depending on the purpose and the site were the endoscope is used, it is possible to reverse the direction in which the first bending portion 4a and the second bending portion 4b bend.

Figures 6 through 9 show the third through sixth working examples of the present invention. In order to describe only the major points of these examples, only the structure of the portion where one bending portion and the bending operation knob are disconnected is shown and a description and drawings of the other portions have been omitted.

Figure 6 shows a third working example of the present invention. A gear 36 is anchored to the shaft of a bending operation knob 33, which is a bending operation means, and gear 36 is engaged with a gear 35 anchored to a pulley 31 by moving the bending operation knob 33 up and down.

Figure 7 shows a fourth working example of the present invention. By moving vertically a bending operation knob 43, which is a bending operation means, a square

shaft 44 formed in an end part of the shaft thereof engages with a square hole 47 formed in the center of a gear 46 that is usually interlocked with a gear 45 communicating with a pulley 41. In this case, any shaft that transmits turning force and a hole, such as a spline shaft, round shaft and a round hole, or the like can be used as the communication means in place of square shaft 44 and square hole 47.

Figure 8 shows the fifth working example of the present invention. A friction plate 54 is bonded on the bottom of a gear 55, which is usually interlocked with a gear 56 anchored to the shaft of a bending operation knob 53, which is the bending operation means. By pushing this friction plate 54 to pulley 51, or pulling the plate away from the pulley, bending operating knob 53 is engaged with pulley 51. Friction plate 54 is moved up and down by turning an up/down shaft 52 screwed to operating part 2 and communicating with gear 55.

Figure 9 shows the sixth working example of the present invention. By turning a lever 62 screwed to operating part 1, a friction plate 64 anchored to the top end part of the shaft of a pulley 61 moves up with pulley 61 and is pushed to bending operation knob 63, which is the bending operation means. The device of the present invention does not necessarily use gears, as shown in the present example.

Figures 10 through 12 are the seventh through ninth working examples of the present invention. Either first bending portion 4a or second bending portion 4b is selectively bent by one bending operation knob, which is a bending operation means, while the other bending portion is in pulley status.

Figure 10 is a seventh working example of the present invention. A bending operation knob 73, which is a bending operation means, fits into a shaft 70a, which is

formed projecting to the outside of operating part 1, in such a way that the knob can turn and slide up and down freely. This sliding is stopped at three click positions by a click mechanism 74.

Moreover, gears 75a and 75b are anchored in the top end part of pulleys 71a and 71b, respectively, and a ratchet claw 76 is anchored at the bottom end of bending operation knob 73. When bending operation knob 73 is slid up and stopped at the top click position, ratchet claw 76 interlocks with gear 75a anchored to pulley 71a of the first bending position and the second bending portion bends without restraint under outside force.

In addition, when bending operation knob 73 is slid down and stopped at the bottom click position, ratchet claw 76 interlocks with gear 75b anchored to pulley 71b for the second bending portion. The second bending portion is bent by turning bending operation knob 73. At this time, the first bending portion bends freely under outside force. Moreover, when bending operation knob 73 is stopped at the middle click position, ratchet claw 76 does not interlock with either gear 75a or 75b, and turning bending operation knob 73 has no effect on either the first or the second bending portion, while bending part 4 freely bends vertically and horizontally under outside force.

It should be noted that gear coupling, friction plate coupling, or another coupling means can be used in place of the ratchet claw/gear coupling.

Figure 11 shows the eighth working example of the present invention. Internal gears 85a and 85b are formed around the inside circumference of pulleys 81a and 81b, and a spur gear 86 and an operating knob 82 are disposed so that they can move up and down freely joined as one unit by a communication pin 87, and are stopped at the top,

middle, and bottom position by a click mechanism 84. Spur gear 86 interlocks with internal gear 85a of pulley 81a for the first bending portion at the bottom click position; it interlocks with internal gear 85b of pulley 81b for the second bending portion at the top click position; but it does not interlock with either of internal gears 85a or 85b at the middle click position. Moreover, a bending operation knob 83 is supported by operating part 1 such that it can freely turn but not move up and down vertically, while communicating pin 87 is inserted through a long vertical hole 88 formed in the axis part thereof such that by turning bending operation knob 83, spur gear 86 is turned via communicating pin 87.

Figure 12 shows the ninth working example of the present invention. A flange-shaped working cylinder 96 is disposed such that it can freely move up and down vertically on the inside of two pulleys 91a and 91b disposed away from and parallel to one another in such a way that they can freely turn. A cylinder part 96a thereof is disposed between the two pulleys 91a and 91b, and friction plates 95b and 95a formed from, for instance, cork plates, are bonded to the top and bottom surfaces of cylinder 96a. Moreover, the top of working cylinder 96 is formed projecting outside operating part 1, and a turning ring 100 fits into this part such that it can freely turn and move up and down with working cylinder 96. Working cylinder 96 is moved up and down vertically and friction plates 95b and 95a are pushed to pulley 91b or 91a by a turning lever 92 that passes through a cam groove 94 formed in a bearing 90 and is anchored communicating with turning ring 100. Moreover, a bending operation knob 93, which is the bending operation means, is supported by operating part 1 such that it can turn freely but not move up and down vertically, while a communicating pin 97 anchored to working

cylinder 96 is passed through a long vertical hole 98 formed in the axis part thereof such that by turning bending operation knob 93, friction plates 95a and 95b are turned via communicating pin 97 and working cylinder 96 and either pulley 91a or 91b pushed by friction plate 95a or 95b is turned. Reference 99 is the spacer for maintaining a space between the two pulleys 91a and 91b.

#### [Effect of the Invention]

By means of the two-step bending-type bending device for an endoscope of the present invention, the first and second bending portions are formed such that they have flexibility in both the vertical and horizontal directions; the connection between each bending portion and the bending operation means can be selectively and freely disconnected and it is thereby possible, when inserted, to use one of the first and second portions as a portion that can be freely bent by a remote operation and the other as a flexible tube having flexibility in both the vertical and horizontal directions and capable of freely bending under outside force. Therefore, the present invention has the effect of making it possible to easily guide and insert an endoscope into a thin lumen having complex three-dimensional bends.

#### 4. Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 is a drawing of the bending part of the first working example of the present invention, Figure 2 is a drawing showing an endoscope that uses the first working example of the present invention, Figure 3 is a cross section of the operating part thereof, Figure 4 is a drawing showing the use of the first working example of the present invention, Figure 5 is a drawing of the bending part of the second working example of the present invention, Figure 6 is a cross section of the operating part of the third working

example of the present invention, Figure 7 is a cross section of the operating part of the

fourth working example of the present invention, Figure 8 is a cross section of the

operating part of the fifth working example of the present invention, Figure 9 is a cross

section of the operating part of the sixth working example of the present invention,

Figure 10 is a cross section of the operating part of the seventh working example of the

present invention, Figure 11 is a cross section of the operating part of the eighth working

example of the present invention, and Figure 12 is a cross section of the operating part of

the ninth working example of the present invention.

3. Insertion part

4. Bending part

4a. First bending portion

4b. Second bending portion

5. Section

6. Communicating pin

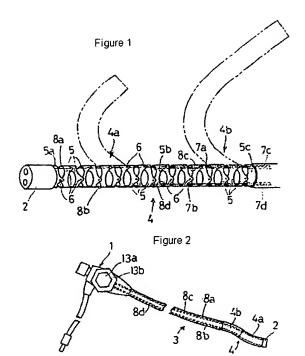
8a, 8b, 8c, 8d. Operating wires

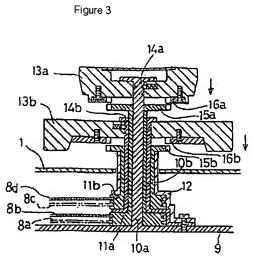
13, 33, 43, 53, 63, 73, 83, 93. Bending operation knobs

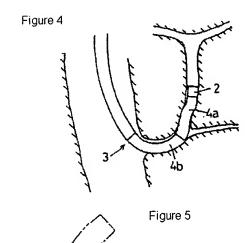
Patent Applicant: Asahi Optical Co., Ltd.

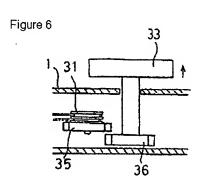
Agent: Kazuhiko MITSUI, Patent Attorney

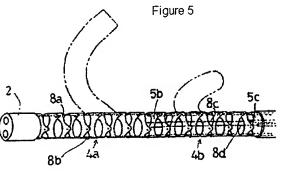
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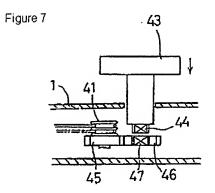


Figure 8

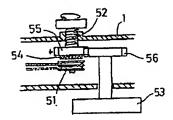


Figure 9

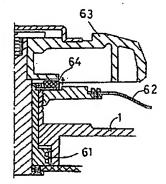
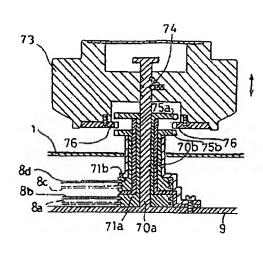
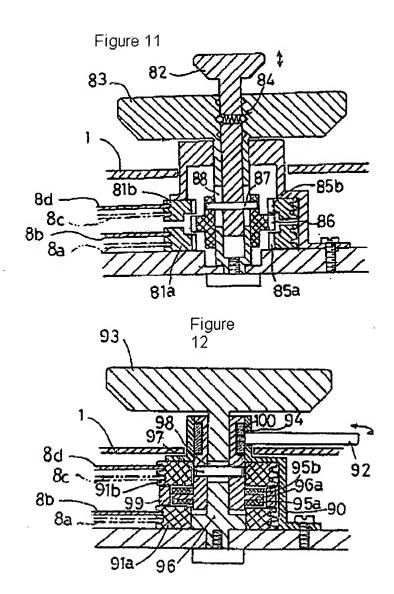


Figure 10





⑲ 日本国特許庁(JP)

⑩特許出願公開

# ⑩ 公 開 特 許 公 報 (A) 昭62 - 47333

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内視鏡の2段湾曲式湾曲装置

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明細当

1 発明の名称

内视鏡の2段湾曲式湾曲装置

2 特許請求の範囲

1 . 挿入部の先端に設けられた屈曲自在な湾曲部を、先端側の第 1 湾曲部分とその後側の第 2 湾曲部分とで構成し、その各々の湾曲部分を湾曲操作手段からの遠隔操作により各々選択的に配曲させ得るようにした内視鏡の 2 段湾曲式湾曲装置において、

上記第1及び第2の海曲部分を各々上下方向及び左右方向の両方向に可提性を有するように形成すると共に、各海曲部分と上記時曲操作手段との理結を選択的に断続自在に構成したことを特徴とする内視鏡の2段湾曲式海曲姿数。

2 . 上記第 1 湾曲部分と第 2 湾曲部分とが、 同一方向に屈曲自在である特許請求の範囲第 1 項記載の内複数の 2 段湾曲式湾曲装置。

3 . 上記第 1 跨曲部分と第 2 跨曲部分とが、異なる方向に屈曲目在である特許請求の範囲第 1

「項記載の内視鏡の2段袴曲式袴曲装置。

3 発明の詳細な説明

東京都板橋区前野町2丁目36番9号

[産業上の利用分野]

この発明は胃腦その他の生体腔内又は屈曲した水道管その他の機械の内部等を観察するために用いられる内視鏡に関するもので、特に選択的に屈曲させ得る2つの誇曲部分で誘曲部を構成した所謂2段跨曲式跨曲装置の改良に関するものである。

【従来の技術】

複雑に屈曲した管腔内へ内視鏡を挿入させる ために、挿入部の先端に設けられた屈曲自在な 搏曲部を、先端側の第1摘曲部分とその後側の 第2携曲部分とで構成し、その各々を操作部に 設けられた換曲操作ノブからの遠隔操作によ り、選択的に屈曲させ得るようにした所謂 2 段 搏曲式搏曲装置が用いられている。

[発明が解決しようとする問題点]

立体的に複雑に屈曲した細い管腔内に内視鏡を挿入するためには、内視鏡の挿入部先編自体

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が その形状に沿って立体的に細かく屈曲し得る必要がある。

しかし、上記の従来の内視鏡の2段清曲式 曲装置は、第1及び第2の清曲部分が各々、 海曲装置は、第1及び第2の清曲部分が各々、 海曲操作により屈曲させ得る特定の方向には を有しているできず、また各清曲部分は機械的に定まる一定の形状でしか屈曲させられないので まる一定の形状でしか屈曲させられないので、 例えば十二指脳から胆道や内視鏡を した のなどには、 立体的に複雑に 屈曲 した にはができず、 内視鏡を のなどに のなどに のなどに のできず、 内視鏡を のなどに ののに ののに ののに ののに ののに のので のので のので のので ののに のので のので

また、上記の従来の内視鏡の2段湾曲式湾曲 装置は、第1及び第2の湾曲部分が各々操作 では 発作 ワイヤを かい で 湾曲部の形状が変化 で で なのに 件なって 湾曲 機作 ノブが 回動するの で で なの は 操作 ノブの 機 精類が 先 端 湾 曲 部の 自 由 な 形状変化を 阻害する 抵抗として 作用する と共に、

内 視 級の 2 段清 助 式 薄 曲 裝 置 に おいて、 上 記 第 1 及 び 第 2 の 清 曲 部 分 を 各 々 上 下 方 向 及 び 左 右 方 向 の 両 方 向 に 可 橋 性 を 有 す る よ う に 形 成 す る と 共 に 、 各 湾 曲 部 分 と 上 記 湾 曲 操 作 手 段 と の 連 結 を 選 択 的 に 断 銭 自 在 に 構 成 し た こ と を 特 徴 と す る 。

#### [作用]

第 1 海曲部分を海曲操作手段と連結し、第 2 海曲部分を海曲操作手段と切り離すことにより 第 1 海曲部分は遠隔操作により屈曲自在となり、第 2 海曲部分は上下左右各方向に可接性を 有 し外力により自由に屈曲し得る可接管とな る。内視鏡先端を立体的に屈曲した細い管腔の 入口まで誘導するのには、一般的にはこの状態 が適している。

次に、第2清曲部分を海曲操作手段と選結し、第1清曲部分を海曲操作手段と切り離すことにより第2湾曲部分は遠隔操作により屈曲自在となり、第1海曲部分は上下左右各方向に可続性を有し外力により自由に屈曲し得る可撓管

回動する荷曲操作ノブが操作部を把持した手の 指にぶつかって、先端荷曲部の形状が管腔の曲 りに沿ってスムーズに変化できず、複雑に屈曲 した飼い管腔内への挿入をさらに困難なものに していた。

この発明は、婦入部先端の第1海曲部分と第2 清曲部分とを各々選択的に配曲させるる解うにすると共に、上記のごとき従来の欠点を解うし、先端海曲部の形状が管腔の曲りに沿って和して、立体的に複雑に屈曲した細い管腔内にも容易に内視鏡を挿入することを目的とする。

#### [問題点を解決するための手段]

上記目的を遠成するため、この発明の内視鏡の2 段祷曲式詩曲装置は、挿入部の先編に設けられた屈曲目在な祷曲部を、先編解の第 1 祷曲部分とで構成し、その各々の誇曲部分を祷曲操作手段からの途隔操作により4 4 2 2 提供的に届曲させ得るようにした

となる。この状態では、第2詢曲部分の屈曲状態を顕整して第1詢曲部分を目標へ誘導することができ、また第1海曲部分は細かく屈曲した細い管膜形状に沿って自由に屈曲できるので、第1渉曲部分を立体的に屈曲した細い管膜内に挿入し又は通過させるのに避している。

#### [实施例]

本発明の第1の実施例を第1図ないし第3図 にもとづいて説明する。

第2図は内视鏡本体の全体構成を示し、内视鏡本体は操作部1と、操作部1に連結され、対 物 若 学 不 等 を 内蔵 し た 先 端部本 体 2 を 先 端部 は 印取 力 は の 年 端部 な が が 成 さ れ 、 酸 間 の 部 4 は 先 端 側 の 部 4 は 先 端 側 の 部 5 4 a と そ の 後 側 の 部 2 荷 曲 部 7 4 b と で 構 成 さ れ て い る 。

第1 図は上記湾曲部4の内部構造を示しており、 該湾曲部4 の第1 及び第2 の湾曲部分4 a . 4 b は共に複数の節輪5 … が連結ピン6 …

により、上下方向と左右方向とに交互に回動目 在に連結され、上下方向及び左右方向の円方向 を含みあらゆる方向に可捻性を有するように構 成されている。

そして上記第1週曲部分4aの先端の節輪5aには上下に一対の操作ワイヤ8a,8bの8一端部が取着され、それら操作ワイヤ8a,8bが取着され、それら操作ワイヤ8a,8bは第1点曲部分4aの後端部の節輪5bに端部が取着された密着コイルパイプ7a,7b内を通って上記操作部1内に導びかれており、 該操作ワイヤ8a,8bを牽引操作することにより、 第1 海曲部分4aが上下方向に配曲す

また、上記第1 蒋曲部分4 a の接端の節輪 5 b . 即ち第2 海曲部分4 b の先端の節輪には、上下に一対の操作ワイヤ8 c . 8 d の各一端部が取着され、それら操作ワイヤ8 c . 8 d は第2 海曲部分4 b の接端部の節輪 5 c に端部が取着された密着コイルパイプフ c . 7 d 内を通って上記操作部1内に非びかれており、該操作ワ

1 2 はブーリー 1 1 b から操作ワイヤ 8 c . 8 d が脳出しないように設けられたプーリーカ パーである。

尚、プーリー11a,11bに代えて、ラック・ピニオン又はチェーンとスプロケットその他の機構を用いてもよい。

上記輸10a,10bの各上端部は操作部1の外部に突出して形成されており、各々に適曲操作手段である第1換曲操作ノブ13a又は第2湾曲操作ノブ13bが回動自在に接着されている。

そして上記第1湾曲操作ノブ13a及び第2 湾曲操作ノブ13bは各々軸10a又は10b に対して相動自在に設けられると共に、各々クリック機構14a,14bにより2箇所のク リック位置で静止するようになっている。

また、上記プーリー11 a、11 bの上端部には各々歯車15 a、15 bが固設されると共に、上記背曲操作ノブ13 a、13 bの下面には上記歯車15 a、15 bと咬みあう爪16

イヤ8c,8dを牽引操作することにより、第 2 콁曲部分4bが上下方向に昆曲する。

第3図は、上記操作部1の内部構造を示しており、上記操作部1には、フレーム9に立改 bにプーリー11 a、11 bが各へ回動自在には第1時曲部分4 aの操作ワイヤ8 a、8 bの後端部が相異なる方向ととは第1時曲部分4 aが上又は下方向に配面さる。

また、ブーリー11 b には第 2 樗曲部分 4 b の 操作ワイヤ 8 c 。 8 d の 後端部が相異 なる方向 から巻回されて、 その端部がブーリー1 1 b を 回動 する に 因 着されていて、 ブーリー1 1 b を 回動 することにより、 操作ワイヤ 8 c 又は 8 d が 引っ 憂られ、 第 2 薄曲部分 4 b が上又は下方向に 届曲する。

a , 1 6 b が固設されており、換曲操作ノブ13 a , 1 3 b を上下動させてクリック 位置を切り換えることにより、上記貨車15 a , 1 5 b と爪 1 6 a , 1 6 b とが係脱するようになっている。

従って、上記층曲操作ノブ13a(又は13 b)を押し下げて歯車15a(又は15b)と 爪16a(又は16b)とを係合させた時は、 徳曲操作ノブ13a(又は13b)を回動させ機 作フイヤ8c、8d)が進退して第1次の向には 作フイヤ8c、8d)が進退して第1次向に 4a(又は第2층曲に分4b)が上下方ののを引 き上げて歯車15a(又は13b)を爪16a (又は16b)との係合を解いた時には、 満年ノブ13a(又は13b)とブーリー を引 後作ノブ13a(又は13b)とブーリー ないる。第3数は、この切り舞された状態を示している。

本実施例の内視鏡を例えば十二指脳から胆道

へ挿入する場合には、まず第1 汚曲操作ノブしる 場合には、まず第1 汚曲操作ノブを引きあげて、第2 湾曲部分 4 b を外力により自由に屈曲しうる所謂フリーの状態にしておいて、第1 湾曲操作ノブ 1 3 a により第1 湾曲部分 4 a を 適宜 配曲操作させながら先端部本体 2 を 胆道の入口まで誘導し、第1 湾曲部分 4 a を 反 転屈曲させて 先端部本体 2 を 胆道内に挿入する。

この状態でさらに挿入部3を押し込んでも、 胆道は立体的に複雑に屈曲しているので、第1 肉曲部分4 aの携曲形状がそれに合致すること ができず、先端部本体2を深部へ挿入すること はできない。

6 の実施例を示すもので、これらについては要点だけを簡潔に説明するために、1 つの海曲部分と海曲操作ノブとの連結を断続する部分の構造のみを示し、他の部分の説明及び図面は省略してある。

部 6 図は木発明の第 3 の実施例を示すもので、約曲機作手段である初曲機作ノブ 3 3 の様に由車 3 6 を固設し、約曲機作ノブ 3 3 を上下動させることにより、歯車 3 6 がブーリー 3 1 に固設した歯車 3 5 と係膜するようにしたものである。

第1 海曲部分48の形状が胆道の立体的な細かい屁曲にそって変化しながら阻道内に挿入される。第4 図はこの時の状態を示している。

そして、第2湾曲部分4bも胆道内へ挿入されてきたら、第1湾曲部分4a,第2湾曲部分4a,第2湾曲部分4a,第2湾曲部分4a,第2湾曲部分4a,第1湾曲部分4aを再び屈曲操作することにより、進路を任意に選択して挿入することができる。

第6 図ないし第9 図は木発明の第3 ないし第

よい.

第8図は本発明の第5の変施例を示すもので、 清曲操作手段である海曲操作ノブ53の軸 に固設した歯車56と常時咬み合う歯車55の 側面に摩擦板54を貼り付け、摩擦板54を プーリー51に押しつけ又は引き離すことにより 特曲操作ノブ53とプーリー51とを係脱さ せるようにしたものであり、摩擦板54の進まれ は操作部2に螺者され上記歯車55に連結され た進退軸52を回動することにより行なわれ る。

第9 図は本発明の第6の実施例を示すもので、操作部1に繋着された回転レバー62 を回動することにより、プーリー61の軸の上端部に固着された摩擦板64がプーリー61 と共に上行して、拷曲操作手段である袴曲操作ノブ63 に押しつけられるようにしたものであり、本発明の装置はこのように必ずしも歯率を用いなくてもよい。

第10回ないし第12回は本発明の第7ない

し第 9 の実施例を示すもので、湾曲操作手段である 1 つの湾曲操作ノブで第 1 湾曲部分 4 a と第 2 湾曲部分 4 b の一方を選択的に屈曲操作して、他方の湾曲部分はフリーの状態になるようにしたものである。

第10図は本発明の第7の実施例であり、 湾 曲操作手段である湾曲操作ノブ? 3 が操作部 1 の外部に突出して形成された軸70aに、 回動 及び上下に 圏動自在に接着され、 その掲動は ク リック機構74により 3 箇所のクリック位置で が止するようになっている。

また、プーリー71a,71bの上端部には 各々歯車75a,75bが固設されると共に 上記 清曲操作ノブ3の下端には爪76が増加 されていて、 清曲操作ノブ73を上方へを せて一番上のクリック位置で静止させると、 記爪76が第1 清曲部分用のプーリー71 a に 日数された 歯車75 a と を は り 第1 清曲部 が プア3を回動操作する ことに 外力により自

86と操作つまみ82とが連結ピン87で一体 的に連結された状態で上下に進退自在に配設さ れると共に、クリック機構84によりそれらが 上、下及び中間位置の3箇所で静止し、下のク リック位置では上記平衡車88が努力済曲部分 用プーリー81aの内歯歯車85aと咬み合 い、上のクリック位置では第2隣曲部分用プー リー81 bの内歯歯車85 bと咬み合い、中間 のクリック位置ではいずれの内面歯車85a、 85bとも咬み合わないように構成されてい る。そして拷曲操作手段である拷曲操作ノブ8 3 が操作部1 に回動自在にかつ上下には進退し ないように軸支されると共に、その軸部に形成 された縦長の長孔88に上記直結ピン87が輝 通され、背曲操作ノブ83を回動することによ り連結ピン87を介して上記平歯車86が回動 するように構成されている。

第12回は本発明の第9の実施例を示すもので、問題をあけて回動自在に併設された2つのブーリー91a,91bの内側にフランジ状の

由に屈曲する。

そして、 湾曲機作 ノブ 3 を下方へ相 2 と 1 と 1 と 2 2 3 を下方へ相 2 2 3 を下方へ相 2 2 3 を下方へ相 3 を下方へ相 3 を下方へ相 3 を下方へ相 3 を下方へ 4 2 2 3 を下方へ 4 3 を下方の 4 3 を

尚、爪と歯車との結合に代えて、歯車と歯車との結合、摩擦板どうしの結合その他の結合手段を用いてもよい。

第11図は本発明の第8の実施例を示すもので、プーリー81a,81bの内周に内歯歯車85a,85bが形成され、その内側に平歯車

作動物96が上下に進退自在に配設され、その 銅部96aが上記の2つのブーリー91a.9 1bの間に配設されると共に、賃貸96aの上 下両面に例えばコルク版よりなる摩擦板95 b,95aが貼着されている。また上記作動筒 96の上部は操作部1の外部に実出形成され、 その部分に回動リング100が回動自在にしか し作動筒96と進退を共にするように嵌着され ており、軸受90に形成されたカム譜94に傾 道され上記回転リング100に連結固定された レバー92を回動することにより、上記作動筒 96 が上下に進退し、上記摩擦板 95 b . 95 aがプーリー91b又は91aに押し付けられ る。そして適曲操作手段である適曲操作ノブ9 3 が操作部1 に回動自在にかつ上下には進退し ないように軸支されると共に、その軸部に形成 された縦長の長孔98に、上記作動筒96に固 設された連結ピンタフが挿通され、荷曲操作ノ ブ93を回動することにより連結ピン97と作 動筒96を介して上記摩擦板95a,95bが

## 特開昭62-47333(6)

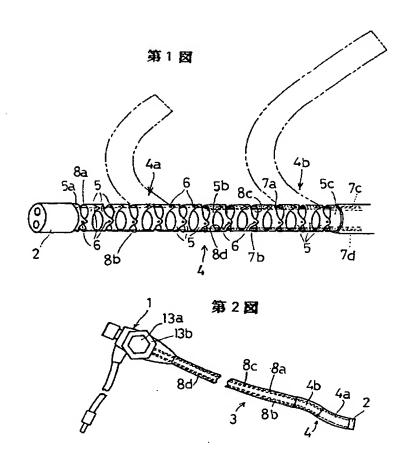
#### [発明の効果]

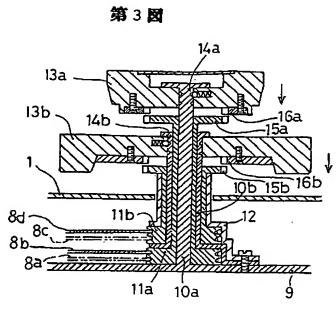
#### 4 図面の簡単な説明

第1図は本発明の第1の実施例の拷曲部の略

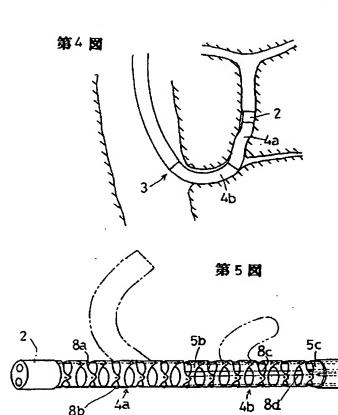
3 … 挿入部 4 … 弯曲部
4 a … 第 1 湾曲部分 4 b … 第 2 湾曲部分
5 … 節輪 6 … 連結ピン
8 a . 8 b . 8 c . 8 d … 操作ワイヤー
13,33,43.53,63.73,83.93 … 湾曲操作ノブ

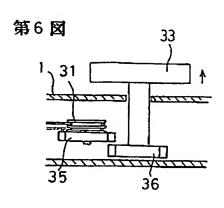
特許出願人 **旭光学工案株式会社** 代理人 弁理士 三 井 和 彦

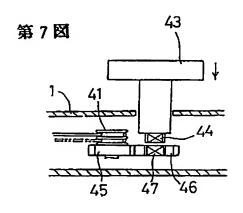


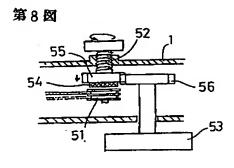


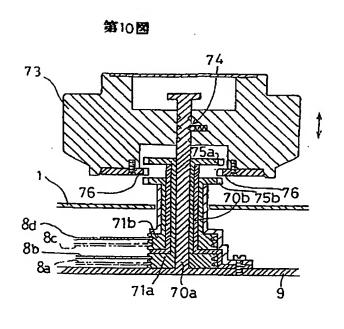
# 特開昭62-47333(フ)

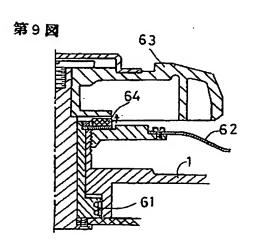












# 特開昭62-47333(8)

